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From the Old Colony Memorial.

A DISSERTATION

On the course of tillage most suitable for soils in Plymouth County, and the rotation of crops, most conducive to the interest of the inhabitants. Read before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting at Bridgewater, October 15th, 1834, by ANTHONY COLLAMORE.

In the history of Agriculture in England, very little attention seems to have been paid to rotation of crops, until the time of Cromwell. Walter Blythe, who published his book on agriculture in 1652, entitled *Improver Improved*, is said to be the first writer who entertained correct views of the benefits accompanying alternate husbandry, and demonstrated in strong language the numerous advantages of such a system. He showed the immense benefit which would accrue from breaking up old pasture land, and proved that constant pasturage is highly detrimental to the interest of the proprietor in that country—That all sour, rushy and clayey soils, should be frequently broken up by the plough, and exposed to atmospheric influence. Grasses upon such soils thrive best at first, and decline afterwards—That such soils should be renovated by tillage, and after being cropped five or six years, sown down with grass seeds, with a crop of grain after a summer fallow; and that inestimable advantages would follow such a course.

Blythe also possessed just views of the evils arising from keeping land constantly under tillage; a system even now said to be too prevalent in many English counties. In his time as at present, a very large portion of the soil was regularly subjected to the plough, and of course worn out and exhausted by constant tillage. A system of this nature has prevailed upon the open and common lands of England since the days of William the Conqueror. In short, the losses sustained from the constant pasturage of a great part of the soil, and the constant tillage of another great part, were as correctly ascertained and described by Blythe as by any of our modern and more enlightened writers.

After the restoration, various improvements were brought to England by the refugees from abroad; one of whom, Sir Richard Weston, is generally understood, but incorrectly, to have introduced clover, for Blythe wrote systematically on the husbandry of clover and St. Foyn; from which it is certain, that clover was cultivated before that period. The culture of turnips was probably introduced about this time, which occasioned an almost total change in the English agricultural system of treating light soils.

Before the cultivation of clover and turnips, their husbandry was necessarily imperfect; their scourging crops much exceeding their meliorating ones, and the produce of course inferior in quantity; while much loss was suffered, their land being unproductive for a year, by their system of cleaning light soils by a summer fallow, when it is more effectually done by the cultivation of turnips, and a valuable crop obtained the same year. The introduction of clover and turnips has proved of great advantage, enabling them to exercise a judicious rotation of cropping, by not suffering one culmiferous crop to follow another, which could not formerly be avoided, whilst the culture of leguminous crops enriches the soil and increases the stock of manure for rendering it productive.

The improvement of the English rural system was in some degree promoted by the exertions of Jethro Tull, an inventive genius, who is said to have possessed more imagination than solid sense to direct it. By him the drill or row system of husbandry was brought into practice, and recommended with great zeal in all situations and for all kinds of crops. But the strongest proof that his imagination outran his judgment may be gathered from his hostility to manures,* and his always substituting additional tillage in their place. The utility of manures is now universally acknowledged; while his system of keeping land in a good state by repeated ploughings is but partially admitted, and his system of drilling is chiefly applicable to leguminous crops.

Little further improvement took place in the rural economy of England, until the establishment of the national Board of Agriculture by the unwearied exertions of Sir John Sinclair; since which their improvement has been rapid, until it has attained that eminence to which it is so justly entitled. Arthur Young, however remarks, "that agricultural writers, previous to the middle of the eighteenth century, paid but little attention to the rotation of crops. They recite courses good, bad, and execrable, in the same tone, as matters not open to praise or censure, and unconnected with any principles that could throw light on the subject of field crops." But whenever the idea was properly started, its importance became obvious, so that thirty years have carried to great perfection, the precepts which practice has afforded in this branch of rural economy.

In the United States little attention has been paid until recently to the improving effects of a systematic change of crops. The abundance and cheapness of land and its natural fertility in newly settled districts, it is supposed lessens the necessity of that attention. But new soils, even those of the richest kind, constantly deteriorate by successive croppings of the same plant. Hence the importance of adopting that order or change of crops, by which plentiful returns may be obtained, and the soil left in an improving state. This subject engaged the attention of the founders of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, some thirty years ago. Among the queries addressed to the farmers of Massachusetts, is the inquiry, "Is there any order or succession of crops known to be beneficial or pernicious to the soil?" The answers returned were various; but a general sentiment prevailed that a succession of crops was absolutely essential to good cultivation; though no accurate experiments appear to have been made to ascertain the best order or duration of this rotation. Only one person, Dr. Babbit, of Brookfield, stated what order of crops he considered most beneficial; which is, first, potatoes, then Indian corn, spring grain and grass; which may be a good course to be adopted in this county leaving the land in grass three or four years before it is broken up again. With respect to particular crops, flax was universally considered a pernicious, and potatoes a beneficial one. Some reply that flax succeeds well after potatoes—and rye, oats and barley, after Indian corn—that potatoes may precede or follow any other crop. Some deem it bad husbandry to seed down a field with flax or oats, leaving it too close and heavy for grass seed. In this county, farmers have in too many instances pursued a course of cropping, exhausting to the land, without introducing the ameliorating plants, or replenishing the soil with manure; especially in the light sandy soils, which are easy of cultivation. Hence the many barren fields which are seen in many parts of the county, sustaining vegetables hardly sufficient to retain the particles of soil from being scattered by the winds. Perhaps some of this sterility may have been occasioned by the aborigines of the country, whose knowledge of agriculture extended no farther than to plant indian corn annually on the same ground, and manure each hill with a herring.

Rotation of Crops is understood to be the several ways of cropping arable lands, so as to produce the greatest crops, with the least exhaustion of the land, and at the same time to preserve it in the best state of cultivation. It is a course of crops in succession on the same piece of ground for a certain number of years, after which the course is renewed and goes round again in the same order. There is a difference between a course of crops and a rotation of crops. Thus, if a piece of ground in sward be broken up and planted with Indian corn the first year, the second with oats and grass seed, and mowed the third and fourth years, this makes a course of crops. If then the fifth year it be again broken up, and the same course repeated, it becomes a rotation of crops.

Crops are usually divided into two kinds, *Culmiferous* and *Leguminous*. The culmiferous plants are such as have smooth jointed stems, and each joint enclosed with single narrow sharp pointed leaves, and whose seeds are enclosed in chaffy husks or coverings. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn and millet, belong to this class. During the time of ripening their seeds, their leaves being dry, they are supposed to draw their nourishment chiefly from the soil, and by this measure to exhaust it in a greater degree, than most other crops; they are hence called *robbing crops*. In this stage of their growth, the winter and spring grain shade the ground but little, leaving it to be deprived in the hottest season of the year, of its fertilizing

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* *Tull*, in the quaintness of those times, says—"Dung not only spoils the fine flavor of these our eatables, but inquinates good liquor.

"This dung is fitter food for venomous creatures, than for edible plants; and 'tis, no doubt, upon account of this, that dunged gardens are so much frequented by toads, which are seldom or never seen in undunged fields.

"What can we say, then, to the salubrity of those roots themselves, bred up and fattened among these toads and corruption." chap. 4, p. 31 & 33.

Note. The writer was not fully aware of the importance of rotation of crops, before he investigated the subject for the purpose of writing this Dissertation. He is now sensible that he has often pursued wrong courses of crops, having become satisfied of their necessity and utility, and their neglect by farmers in general, he has endeavored to give a condensed view of the principles, which govern succession of crops, as laid down by the best writers; and aided by the experience derived from the cultivation of a small farm, he has recommended those courses of cropping, which seemed best adapted to the soils, and most conducive to the interest of the farmers of this county. In doing this, he has occasionally made use of the language of others, with such variations as the occasion required.

Pembroke, Nov. 1834. A. C.

parts by the exhausting rays of the sun. But such plants when young, are all leaves, and hence when cut in a green state, as food for cattle, they exhaust the soil very little, and a second growth soon starts, and by its shade protects the soil. Most of the grasses are also ranked as culmiferous plants, and when left to ripen their seeds exhaust the soil in much greater degree, than when cut in a green state.

Leguminous plants are those of the pulse kind, which, producing their seeds in pods, may be gathered by the hand, as beans, peas, vetches, or tares, and lentil, &c. to which are added by some writers, crops of the root kind, as potatoes, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, turnips, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, &c., also buckwheat and clover. The above divisions are also called *green* crops and *grain* crops, and the latter, from the leaves becoming dry and bleached during the time of ripening their seeds, are also called *white* crops.

Crops are also divided into those which exhaust and impoverish the soil, and those which ameliorate and improve it:—the first are the fibrous rooted plants, as Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, &c.—the last includes the leguminous and taprooted plants before named. Of the former, flax is said to be so exhausting as not to succeed well on the same ground oftener than once in seven years; wheat, from being heaviest in its grain, is probably the most deteriorating in its effects on the soil—little difference exists between barley and oats, while rye is well known to be less impoverishing and to grow on a poorer soil, than other kinds of grain. Indian corn having more leaves, ripening at a later season of the year, and continuing in a green state a longer time, does not exhaust the soil in so great a degree as most of the grains before named; it seems to partake of the properties of the ameliorating class, and as such precedes as a preparative crop most kinds of grain; to the rapid growth of which it essentially contributes by the fine tilth and frequent ploughings which it frequently requires; for "Indian corn," as Cobbett truly observes, "will not grow without ploughing, and Indian corn is much to be commended for it." Millet is also considered as an exhausting crop, requiring fine tilth in the soil, and large supplies of manure for its successful cultivation.

Of the ameliorating class, the leguminous kinds are less impoverishing from having their seeds formed in a successive manner, their flowers with green and ripe fruit, presenting themselves at the same time on different parts of the same plant; they continue of course in a state of growth, extending their numerous fibrous roots deeply into the ground, while at the same time they derive much of their nourishment from the surrounding air, by means of their green leaves, until a late period. They also, by their roots, keep the soil loose and mellow for the plough, and by their close and thick shade preserve moisture in the land, and producing fermentation in the vegetable matters which are covered, leave the land in a rich friable state. Red clover is beneficial in this way, and when cut readily shoots again, keeping the soil loose by its deep tap-root, and affords, when turned in a large portion of vegetable matter for the soil; and beside admits wheat to be sown on the single furrow, and is considered as deserving the first place as an ameliorating plant in cropping land. Tares or vetches are in general considered by English writers as deserving the next place in the list of improving crops. They are similar to the pea and bean in their habits of growth, but of less size. There are different sorts, and they serve the purpose of furnishing green food for cattle at different seasons of the year, but the summer kind is sometimes made into hay. They contribute by the closeness of their shade to preserve the land moist, and of course to prevent its deterioration by the rays of the sun. Tares enter into the rotations of crops in English husbandry, but have not yet been cultivated in this country. A late writer in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, recommends their cultivation as a valuable food for soiling, or feeding all kinds of stock; and also for manure; and states that they have been found growing wild in some of the northern States. Peas and beans ameliorate the soil in a similar manner to tares, but when left to ripen, their seeds become exhausting in a high degree, perhaps not less than grain. The bean plant has been found highly beneficial as a preparative crop for wheat. Turnips and cabbages are plants which afford considerable shade by the number and size of their leaves. Their roots penetrate to some depth in the soil, and by the preparation of the ground, and the after culture they require, the land is rendered fine and free from weeds, by which it becomes in excellent condition, for barley. Although they yield large supplies of food for cattle in the winter and spring, when not fed off on the ground, as they are in England, they probably deteriorate the soil, as they require good soils and manure to raise them with success. Potatoes have similar effects in reducing the soil, and are cultivated with similar intentions, which from the nature and size of their roots is performed with more effect. They also tend to preserve moisture in the soil by their closeness and shade; but from the nature and size of their roots, they are found to exhaust land in an equal degree to wheat crops, and require a large supply of manure. Carrots and parsnips may also be grown on suitable soils with advantage, affording an abundant supply of nutritious food. Under these crops and those of the root kind before named, the same quantity of land may be made to produce twice as much cattle food as when in a state of grass.

It may be inquired, do not all crops exhaust the soil? It may be answered that they do; or rather that they unfit the soil for a succession of the same kind of crop.—Some, however, exhaust or unfit the soil more than others, while the last may return more to the soil in the shape of manure from their leaves and roots. Some draw most of their nourishment by their abundant foliage from the atmosphere, others from the soil. Some are so impoverishing to the soil, as never to appear in succession on the same point of ground, as the mushroom tribe.—Flax does not succeed well on the same ground oftener than once in seven years, as supposed by many farmers. Potatoes, which have formerly been considered in New England to be so beneficial to the soil, succeed best when planted on new or sward land, and constantly deteriorate when planted many years in succession on the same land. While by many it is supposed that hemp, carrots, onions, and buckwheat may be cultivated successively on the same ground many years. The science of vegetable physiology is imperfectly understood, and these facts cannot be satisfactorily explained on the theory commonly advanced—"While the practical farmer is perfectly satisfied that by collecting and applying what are called manures to the land which he cultivates, its fertility will be augmented, and greater crops returned to him in subsequent years, without troubling himself concerning the principles of vegetation, or inquiring about the food of plants," little advance will be made in the science, and few discoveries and improvements introduced. The researches of scientific men have discovered great similarity in the structure and economy of animals and vegetables. They both have vessels through which the nutriment received is conveyed to all parts of the system, and organs to convert it to that kind of secretion which is subservient to the wants of the animal or vegetable. That while the vegetable is endowed with vessels and organs by which the formation and growth of the plant is promoted, it is also endowed like the animal, with another set of vessels, by which the superfluous fluids, and those which are injurious to the system, are carried out and removed, as it is termed, by excretion. The discovery of this last function has led to its practical application in the rotation of crops.

M. Macaire, in a memoir inserted in the transactions of a Literary Society in Geneva, has developed some physiological facts interesting to science and to practical agriculture:

"A judicious rotation of crops is known to be a matter of great importance. One kind of vegetable (a) will grow and flourish well in a soil from which another kind of vegetable (b) has just been gathered, while an attempt to raise another crop of the first vegetable, (a) or a crop of a third vegetable (c) immediately after the first (a) in the same soil, will be attended with little or no success. The discovery of this fact, which is almost as ancient as agriculture itself, is supposed to have led to the practice of fallowing. A piece of fallow ground will, almost to a certainty, be covered with a crop of weeds. These being plants of a different nature do not unfit the soil, but prepare it for a succession of the same crop, as that which preceded them. But science or experience has taught the enlightened farmer to substitute useful plants in the room of weeds, and thus to keep his grounds in profitable activity.

"Various reasonings have been employed to account for the necessity of this rotation. 1st, That different plants absorb different juices from the same soil, and that a piece of ground exhausted by culture, may still be rich for another class of vegetables. But it is known to physiologists, that plants absorb all the substances that the soil contains, whether injurious to their growth or not. 2d, That the roots of different plants, being of different lengths, extend into different layers of the soil, and thus derive from it appropriate nourishment. But the roots of all plants, at the period of germination, must be in the same stratum, and of course be equally dependent upon it; and beside the culture of the farmer turns up and mixes the various layers of the soil together, so as to render them, in all probability, homogeneous. It is known also that plants of the same family, such as clover, trefoil and lucerne, do not prosper in succession, although their roots are of very different lengths.

"The true explanation of the necessity of rotation, appears to be founded on the fact stated by Bergmont, and more fully exposed by Dr. Condolle, that a certain portion of the juices which are absorbed by the roots of plants, are, after the salutiferous portions have been extracted by the

vessels of the plant, again thrown out by exudation from the roots and deposited in the soil. It is probably the existence of this exuded matter, which may be regarded in some measure as the excrement of the preceding crop of vegetables, that proves injurious to a succeeding vegetation. It has been compared to an attempt to feed animals upon their own excrements. The particles which have been deleterious to one tribe of plants, cannot but prove injurious to plants of the same kind, and probably to those of some other kinds, while they may furnish nutriment to another order of vegetables.

"The author endeavored to subject these theoretic views to the test of experiment. After various attempts to raise plants in pure silicious sand, pounded glass, washed sponge, white linen, &c. he decided upon pure rain water. After cleansing and washing the roots thoroughly, he placed them in phials with a certain quantity of pure water. After they had put forth leaves, expanded their flowers, and flourished for some time, by the evaporation of the water, and the use of chemical reagents, he ascertained that the water contained matter which had exuded from the roots."

[Remainder in our next.

From the Cultivator.

FROM MY MEMORANDUM BOOK.

I send you, Messrs. Editors, a memorandum of the produce of 36 1-2 acres of land, the past season, in grain and grass, not on account of any thing worthy of notice in the result, but that others may profit by my *errors* as well as by my wisdom. The soil is a sandy loam, and no part received but one ploughing for a crop.

17	acres produced	53	tons of	hay,
4	" "	74	bushels	rye,
1	acre "	2	"	wheat,
11 2	acres "	574	"	ruta baga,
4	" "	776	"	potatoes,
5	" "	360	"	sound* corn,
4	" "	87	"	barley.
36 1-2 acres.				

REMARKS ON THE CULTURE.

Hay.—The crop was impaired by the frost of last winter having killed much of the clover, particularly on about three acres laid down last year. Two acres were in a reclaimed swamp, which were cropped with potatoes in 1833. The wet spring not permitting the ground to be ploughed in due time, and the grass which sprung up spontaneously, promising something of a crop, it was suffered to remain. The product was but *so so.* Three and a half acres were a ley of four or five years, which ought to have been broken up before; as grass, with me, generally diminishes after the third year. The residue bore a heavy crop, and averaged, by estimation, three tons an acre.

Rye.—As it is my maxim to sow this grain either very early or very late, I was obliged to sow late, in consequence of the ground having been encumbered with a potato crop. The product was a fair crop, though I think that if three or four pecks more of seed had been sown on the acre, there would have been a corresponding increase in the product.—The grain was good, but thin, the late sown not tillering like that which is sown early.

Barley.—One half of the barley ground was over-manured, and the grain was prostrated before it got into blossom. The product of this part was of course trifling. It should have had no manure, as it followed a crop of ruta baga, well dunged. Besides, it does not answer to have barley ground too rich, or to apply to this crop long manure.

Wheat.—This was sown in February, on ground ploughed in the fall. It promised tolerably well, until it was attacked by the wheat insect, which virtually destroyed the crop. Scarcely a head contained more than three or four kernels, and in some cells, while the grain was standing, I found five and six insects.

Ruta Baga.—This was the poorest crop I ever raised of the kind, and the failure is not attributable to any error of mine, but to the dry summer. It was sown upon an old grass ley, previously pastured, and dunged, ploughed and harrowed just previous to drilling in the seed. The soil was very dry when worked, and there was not sufficient rain afterwards to bring on a decomposition of either the manure or the sod. Comparatively but few of the seeds grew, and the rows were not half filled with plants. In a favorable season, the product would have been more than double.

Potatoes.—Two acres were on a grass ley, well dunged with long manure, and gave a good crop for the season, of more than 300 bushels the acre. This crop received two ordinary dressings, but after harvest I caused all the weeds to be pulled up, and carried to my cow-yard, which, I am confident, added very greatly to the potato crop. One acre was planted on ground habitually wet, and which had been undrained late the preceding fall. The ground was but imperfectly ploughed, the crop was badly tended, and the product was hardly worth gathering, even in this season of scarcity. The fourth acre was principally on ground where barley had been seriously injured by the frost of the 15th May; it was planted late, with refuse seed. The ground was very dry, and from late planting, bad seed, and a very dry season, the product did not exceed 100 bushels. My practice is not to earth potatoes after the tubers have begun to form, as earthing them is apt to cause a new set of stolens to start near the surface, which rob the elder ones of their food, and produce potatoes only of a diminutive size. Yet weeds ought to be carefully extirpated, as they not only impoverish the soil, but shade the ground to the great prejudice of the crop. The labor of extirpating weeds is amply repaid in the increased product. I think I am warranted in saying, that a clover ley, and long manure, the latter well spread and ploughed under, are admirably adapted both to the corn and potato crop.

Corn.—This and the unproductive acre of potatoes, were grown in a field abounding in springs, and heretofore habitually wet, but which was underdrained the preceding autumn. A part of the ground had been in pasture, and a part under tillage, and the whole was well manured. The hills were planted three by two and a half feet apart, and there remained after the first dressing, four spears in almost every hill. The corn was dressed with the harrow and cultivator, and twice hoed, though but very slightly hilled. Four-fifths gave an uncommon fair crop. Sixty-three selected ears gave a half bushel of shelled grain, averaging more than a half pint each. The other fifth was killed by kindness, or rather from want of personal attention. Having two loads of horn shavings and crushed bones, I directed them to be spread on *two* acres; but my men, being unacquainted with these materials, and not appreciating their strength as a manure, thought to do me a kindness, and applied the whole to *one* acre. The consequence was the stalks were too luxuriant and tender, and the wind prostrated them flat to the ground ere the grain was half grown, and but very little of the corn was fit for the crib.

At present prices, the products I have enumerated are worth about $1,300, and average about $36 to the acre.

The errors in my practice, against which I would guard the reader, are—

1. In sparing grass lands from the plough after the cultivated grasses have mostly run out, and after the product has materially diminished.
2. In sowing *late* rye too thin.
3. Applying manure to a barley crop, the soil of which was already rich enough—particularly long manure.
4. In planting potatoes too late, and with bad seed.
5. In the excessive and wasteful application of bone and horn manure. And finally,
6. In not superintending personally ALL the operations of the farm. We may hire men to *work*; but it is difficult, as my friend Delavan observes, to hire men to *think correctly.*

By way of postscript, I will remark, that I had made, in 1833, in the six acre field in which I grew my corn, about two hundred rods of brush and straw underdrains, which cost me about $20, and that I think I am fully remunerated for this outlay in the *increased* product of the field in the past season.

J. B.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, &c.

Feather Beds. The want of feathers is altogether artificial, arising from a disregard of the physical and moral well being of infants and children; and he who has the good fortune never to have been accustomed to a feather bed, will never in health need or desire one, nor in sickness, except in cases of great morbid irritation, or excessive sensibility, or some disease in which the pressure of a firm or elastic substance might occasion pain. But when a rational regard to the preservation of health shall pervade the community, feathers will no more be used without necessity, or medical advice, than ardent spirits will be swallowed without the same necessity or advice. The physician has frequently occasion to see persons who are heated, sweated and enfeebled by sleeping on feathers, as if from a fit of sickness, enervated, dispirited, relaxed, and miserable.—*Med. Intel.*

Boiled Flax Seed. This is the season of the year when cattle, horses, and sheep, should occasionally have a little flax seed, boiled in water, and mixed with their food. If they are fed principally on dry food, the flax seed, as well as the liquid from it, is the more necessary.

Cheap mode by which Farmers and others may manufacture Charcoal. Provide a hollow cylindrical cast iron back log for the fire place, not so long but that it may become heated throughout its length. One end may be permanently closed and the other covered with a cap. Drill small holes in it from one end to the other, about a line in diameter. Fill this back log with blocks of wood or chips, and put on the cap. When heated, the inflammable air and tar that issue from the holes will aid the fire. In defect of a cast iron log, a joint of stove pipe may answer temporarily.

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* My *soft* corn and small potatoes, and some pumpkins, have fattened about 2,500 lbs. of pork, *finished*, during the last ten days, with *hasty pudding*.

Translated from the French for the New England Farmer.

DAIRY, &c.

[Continued from p. 210.]

OF MELTED BUTTER.

Butter is melted to preserve it, and to free it from the moisture of the whey and cheesy substances which tend to make it rancid. When it is done for the wants of the market or to lay up, choice must be made of fresh butter, possessing all the qualities which make it excellent.

It is put into a brass cauldron, of a size proportioned to the quantity to be melted. Under the cauldron a *clear* fire is made to avoid smoke which would communicate to the butter a disagreeable flavor, and it is moderated, that the boiling may not be too fast. When it begins to simmer, it must be watched very carefully. It should be stirred now and then to facilitate the evaporation of its moisture. If a skin or skim should form, the fire must be slackened, for if this skim should be decomposed, it would communicate to the butter a disagreeable bitter taste. It should be skimmed carefully. The butter will soon be clear and transparent as oil; if then, a few drops thrown upon the fire burn without crackling, it is done just right; it must be taken quickly from the fire and the skimming of it finished; it then should be left quiet some moments.

Some persons strain it through a sieve, when they turn it into the pots intended for it: but it is most generally turned in directly, as long as it runs clear. The rest is then poured into a pot half full of boiling water; the whole is stirred with a stick; the sediment falls to the bottom, and the butter separated from it congeals upon the surface, when it becomes cool. This butter should be consumed the first, if you do not wish to melt anew to pour it afterwards into a pot to preserve it.

In large farms, where a great deal of butter is melted at once, it is put into earthen pots, which are placed at night in the oven after the bread is drawn out; the next morning, the pots are taken, the butter skimmed and put into the pots which are to keep it.

This method does not appear to attain the object, as well as the preceding; the butter has not been subjected to a degree of heat, sufficient to dissipate its moisture; it is besides badly skimmed, and keeps less time than the other. This method is not approved by many persons, because it occasions much waste; however, the butter which proceeds from it is much sweeter, and of a flavor much more agreeable.

We have observed that when butter has become rancid by any cause whatever, this fault can be much diminished and even remedied entirely by melting it; two methods are employed in this case.

The first consists in melting the butter with a great quantity of water, and stirring the mixture as much as possible after the fusion of the butter. It is then left to cool. The congealed butter is then again taken and melted again, but without water, and without subjecting it to great heat; it is then turned into free-stone pots. In this case, it is intended to be salted. It will in no case bear keeping.

A second method, which is said to be preferable, although there is a certain waste with it, consists in washing the tainted butter a long time in fresh water, and squeezing it between the hands. It is afterwards put into a cauldron, over the fire; some bruised charcoal is sprinkled in it; it is melted and boiled, skimmed when necessary, and when done, taken off and passed through a sieve, to free it from the charcoal.

The pots into which the melted butter is poured should be of free-stone. If they are new, they should be soaked in cold water for 24 hours; then plunged into lye made of fine ashes, and boiled for an hour; then rinsed and dried perfectly.

If they have been used, they are soaked in boiling water, to heat them well; they are then washed with an ounce of chalk; a second time soaked to clean them perfectly and to detach from them every particle of old butter—they are then rinsed and dried. The pots are filled with melted butter within an inch of the top, it is covered with a layer of grey or white salt, and the pots closed hermetically, to protect the butter from the air.

OF SALTED BUTTER.

To make good salted butter, the salt must be incorporated with it while it is very fresh, and it must be the very best. The butter which is to be salted, must be well freed from milk. When it is so, and has been squeezed between the hands as much as possible, to get rid of all moisture, a smooth table is wet that the butter may not stick to it; two or three pounds of butter are taken, and rolled out with a rolling pin (which is moistened), and sprinkled with salt; *roll* the butter up again, again roll it out, and continue in this manner, sprinkling it with salt, until it is perfectly penetrated by it throughout.

It has not yet been decided to which salt to give the preference—the white or the grey. In some countries the first is employed for this purpose. In others grey salt is the only kind, which is considered good for salting

In Brittany, butter to be put up is salted with grey salt; delicate butter only, intended for a more speedy consumption, is salted with purified and bleached grey salt, and appears re-covered with a layer of white salt.

It is our opinion, that old grey salt, reduced to powder, and properly dried in the oven, is perfectly good for this purpose. We say, it should be old, because the new has a disagreeable bitterness, which it loses in its contact with the air, as it proceeds from the hard particles of salt which seize upon the moisture of the atmosphere, become liquid and run towards the lower part of the mass. Thus, supposing the salt to be used should have this bitter taste, it is sufficient, to render it fit for butter, to form it into a heap in the air, and leave it exposed there for two or three days, afterwards to take that which is at the bottom of the heap, pound it and dry it in the oven. The finer the salt is, the more easily it is incorporated with the butter, without having the inconvenience of finding it in crystals between the teeth—or forming interstices in the butter which would injure it. And the dryer it is, the more quickly it takes away the humidity from the butter, and the better it mingles with it.

The quantity of salt varies according to the destination of the butter. Delicate butter which is to be consumed immediately, and not intended for long voyages, is but slightly salted; that which is prepared for large stocks or supplies is much more so. Generally, the ordinary quantity is an ounce to a pound; but most of the butter-women are guided by their taste. When, as we have shown, the salt is incorporated with the quantity of butter to be salted, free-stone pots of different sizes are filled with it within two inches of the top, taking care to crowd it down well. This is left for some days. During this time, the butter heaps together or conglomerates, leaving between it and the pot a space of about a line's breadth; the air entering this space might spoil the butter, they therefore fill it with a brine of salt and water. This brine is sufficiently strong when it will bear an egg; it remains a little while before being turned upon the butter, which is done gently, and while shaking the pot a little, so that it may penetrate every where and drive away the air. They cover the butter with the brine about an inch in depth. It is then perfectly protected from the air, and keeps very well for about a year. Each pot is covered very carefully, and kept in a cool place and equal temperature.

When the butter is to be sent away, it is taken from the brine, and covered with a thick layer of salt, but as soon as it arrives at its place of destination, it is necessary to put it directly into brine.

Salted butter intended for maritime and distant places, is placed in casks, to keep the brine with it. But much pains must be taken in this case, for the perfect preservation of the butter, which contracts a disagreeable taste of the wood, or which becomes rancid by the brine running off through the staves of the cask.

We must not finish this article, without saying something of the method invented by Mr. Appert, which he has applied to butter, as well as to every thing which forms our food.

The most delicate butter is chosen. It is requisite that the milk should be well worked, and that it should be squeezed as much as possible to take away the moisture; it should be dried even with a bleached cloth. It is then put in small pieces into glass bottles (large round ones with narrow necks). It is crowded in that no air may enter. The bottles are closed hermetically by means of waxed and wired corks. These bottles are placed in cold water, which is heated until it boils; as soon as it is taken from this bath ("bain-marie,") it is left to cool, and the bottles placed in a place which is cool and of equal temperature. Butter subjected to this operation, has been tasted six months after, as fresh as the day it was done.

The fusion which the butter experiences produces the same effect, as that which we have described in speaking of butter melted in the "bain-marie." The whey and the cheesy substance settle at the bottom, and leave the butter perfectly purified, very agreeable to eat upon bread, and more healthy than common butter; afterwards, the absence of the air being completely the effect of the application of the heat, the butter, enclosed in a vessel, experiences no alteration.

When they wish to use this butter, it is taken from the bottles, with a spoon, kneaded in fresh water, and is ready for all the uses of fresh butter.

ITEMS.

The Long Island Star states that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn ferry, has been sold for the sum of $500,000. It consists of 100 acres of land, hilly and sandy. The farm of John Skilliman, at the Wallabout, comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, has been sold at $1500 per acre.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

☞A spirited meeting has been held by the citizens of Springfield, to take measures for the extension of the Worcester Rail Road to that place.

From the Cultivator.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CALVES

—Is a matter of interest with the dairy farmer. The object is to fatten or rear calves in a healthful condition with the least possible expense to the dairy. We find in an article upon this subject, in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, written by Mr. Aiton, some remarks which are new to us, and which, we believe, will be useful to the dairy patrons of the Cultivator. In fattening calves for the butcher, the dairymen of Strathaven, whose practice Mr. A. describes, consider it most profitable to feed them from four to six weeks, at which age they are made to bring from £3 to £4, ($13 to 17 dolls.)—Beyond this age they make but a bad return for their feed, and under it they are justly considered unfit for the market. The following is given as the Strathaven mode of feeding, and furnishes, also the reasons for the practice.

"The calves are fed on milk only, with seldom any admixture; and they are not permitted to suck their dams, but are taught to drink their milk from a dish. As arguments are advanced for even the worst of practices, those who allow their calves to suck, say, that by so doing, a much greater portion of saliva is secreted, and carried with the milk into the stomach of the calf, where it promotes digestion, and accelerates the growth and fattening of the young animal. But although saliva is necessary to digestion, it can be drawn forth by placing an artificial teat in the mouth of the calf while feeding, and preventing the animal from drinking its milk too hastily, or giving it too cold. In the dairy districts of Scotland, the dairy-maid puts one of her fingers into the calves' mouths when they are feeding, and this, or any thing similar, serves the same purpose as the natural teat, in promoting the necessary secretion of the saliva. A piece of clean leather, about three inches long, and fixed to the bottom of the dish, will, when the milk is given slowly, so that the saliva may be drawn from the glands of the calf, and conveyed to the stomach with the milk, answer every purpose that sucking can serve, and still more saliva may be conveyed to the stomach of the calves. When they are not feeding, a lump of chalk is often laid within their reach, by licking which they are induced to swallow much saliva that would otherwise drop from their mouth and be lost. Calves frequently chew or suck anything that is within their reach, not for food, but to help them swallow saliva, and on that account something like a teat should be placed near them, that by sucking it they may promote the secretion of saliva, and convey it to their stomach.

"But though sucking the dam may be favorable to the calf, yet it seriously injures the cow. The calf cannot, when young, consume all the milk of a good cow, and she becomes so fond of her calf that she will not yield her milk to the dairy-maid; and unless the cow's udder is completely emptied of milk every time she is milked, the lactic secretion is gradually diminished, and the cow will ultimately run dry on that account: but when the milk is drawn from the cows and given by hand to the calves, every thing can be regularly corrected to the advantage of the cow, the calf, and the owner of both. And when calves are reared for stock, various substitutes for milk can be gradually introduced, and the milk slowly withdrawn, without injuring the stomach of the calf by a too sudden change of food. And when calves are to be highly fed, the milk of two cows can be given them by hand-feeding, while cows will suckle none but their own calves.

"The whole secret of fattening calves for veal is to give them, after they are three or four weeks old, an abundance of milk, keep plenty of dry litter in their stalls, let them have the benefit of good air, moderate warmth, and be nearly in the dark, as they hurt themselves with sportiveness when exposed to too much light. In Holland, the best feeders keep their calves in pens or coops, in which they can stand or lie at pleasure, but cannot turn themselves round. I am not sure that such rigid confinement is beneficial. It is necessary, however, to keep fat calves in places where they have but little light. They require to be fed twice every twenty-four hours.

"If a calf becomes *costive*, a small portion of bacon or mutton broth will give them ease; and if they begin to *purge*, a small quantity of rennet, used in coagulating milk, will cure that disease. The Scotch calves are never bled, nor infusions of linseed, oil-cake, or any other food given them, but pure milk from the cow."

COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Farmer.

THE BENE PLANT.

Mr. Fessenden—*Dear Sir*, In October, 1810, being on an excursion to Savannah, I was favored with an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the properties of the Bene plant. I visited a gentleman's plantation in the country where it was cultivated extensively and was then in full harvest. It was planted in hills like beans, and the produce of seed was exceedingly abundant, and it was ascertained that with proper management one hundred pounds of seed would yield ninety pounds of oil. A bottle of the expressed oil was presented to me, which I found in domestic use to be fully equal to the best Florence oil. On my return I planted some of the seed in a garden of a rich and moist soil; the plant flourished luxuriantly and attained to its full size, and in autumn the pods were well filled with seed, but before they were quite ripe an early frost destroyed my pleasant prospects. There is in my opinion a tolerable probability that this plant may be cultivated in our climate if planted in a light, not too rich, soil; and if success should attend the trials it would prove an article of incalculable importance to our agricultural interest. In the 4th edition of my American New Dispensatory, I published the following account of the Bene plant.

Sesamum Orientale. Oily Grain. Bene.

This, originally an African plant, has become well known by the name of *bene* in South Carolina and Georgia, or the vangloe of the West Indies. It is an annual plant, rising with an herbaceous four cornered stalk, two feet high, sending out a few short side branches; the leaves are oblong, oval, a little hairy, and stand opposite. The flowers terminate the stalk in loose spikes; they are small, of a dirty white color, shaped somewhat like those of foxglove. After the flowers are past, germen turns to an oval acute pointed capsula, with four cells filled with oval compressed seeds which ripen in autumn. Of late years, the seeds have been introduced into the states of Georgia and South Carolina, by the African negroes, where the plant succeeds extremely well, and they boil a handful of the seeds with their allowance of Indian corn, which forms a nourishing food. But the excellency of these seeds consists in their yielding a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable with which we are acquainted. One hundred weight of seed will produce ninety pounds of oil of an equal and even preferable quality to Florence oil. It will keep good many years without contracting any rancid smell or taste, and when the warm taste of the seed discovered in the oil when first drawn, is worn off, it becomes quite mild, and is found to be a pleasant and agreeable substitute for all the purposes of salad oil. It also burns well in lamps. The leaves of this plant by infusion or decoction are found to afford an excellent mucilage, well adapted to all the intentions of that class of remedies, and in 1803 was used with the most marked good effect, in an epidemic dysentary in South Carolina. Considering, therefore, the great utility and importance of the bene plant, its cultivation by our patriotic planters cannot be too strongly recommended.

The foregoing is the account which I penned about fourteen years since, and I commit it to your consideration, and subscribe with respect,

Your obedt. servt. James Thacher.

Plymouth, Jan. 15, 1835.

ARCHITECTURE.

For the New England Farmer.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

A concentration of libraries in the vicinity of publication offices is an object of some importance to readers as well as authors. Many periodicals are made up in great part of speculations drawn from sources not much to be relied on, which would have contained instructive articles had public libraries been at hand: beside that the cost of those works which each library must have, is for half a dozen six times as much as for one, and the accommodation less, some of them being open only a few hours in a week.

There is in Philadelphia, a building centrally situated, called the State Institution, which contains library, museum, courts of law, mayor's office, council rooms, &c.; so that persons in attendance on the courts, and those connected with the press, have but to pass from one apartment to another to avail themselves of the best sources of intelligence—being to the literary public what a market is to the trading community.

In this city, the largest public library is the farthest from the centre of business, and a mile or more from the State House. It is a better one than the legislature may be able to collect for years, and it is obvious that their annual appropriations to purchase new books must be greater than if united with libraries to which there are numerous private contributors;—a fire-proof building therefore for the libraries, somewhere between the State House and State street, would seem to be the best contribution for the legislature towards a library for the use of its members.

Planning is easy enough, but many difficulties impede execution. As, however, it appears to be understood that the white granite court house is to come down, if a good avenue can be made from Washington street to the county land, that may be a suitable location for a central library,—and in case the excellent materials of that court house could be purchased for the Harvard library, a place of safety could probably be soon provided for its valuable collection. Typ.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1835.

The learned and elaborate article of ANTHONY COLLAMORE, Esq. commenced in this day's paper, well deserves careful perusal by every cultivator. A judicious rotation of crops is one of the most important points in good Husbandry, and one which in this country has met less attention, perhaps, than almost any other topic connected with the art of the Husbandman.

BUTTER MADE IN COLD WEATHER.

Mr. T. WHITMARSH, of Brookline, Mass. has favored us with a beautiful sample of butter, made on one of the coldest days of the present winter. It appears as fresh and yellow as if it had been manufactured in June from Durham Shorthorns fed upon honeysuckles, and Madam Ceres herself had officiated as Dairy maid. Mr. W. assures us that the cows, producing his exquisite butter have had no food but hay, and attributes its superiority to keeping the milk and cream in a warm cellar, heated by a furnace, which at the same time keeps every room in the house at as high a temperature as can be wished for, in the coldest weather of the most inclement season.

A sample of this butter may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Col. WILSON has been so obliging as to furnish us with the following, which he says shall be continued, and we doubt not will prove as highly acceptable to many of our readers as it is to the Editor.

Range of Thermometer at the Maverick House, East Boston, in a shaded Northwesterly exposure, free from the wall. J. WILSON.

I certify that the Thermometer above mentioned was made by me and is true. FREDERICK POOLE.
Boston, Jan. 19, 1835.

January, 1835.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.
Monday, 12th, - -	18	40	28	29
Tuesday, 13th, - -	22	44	30	32
Wednesday, 14th, -	33	40	39	38
Thursday, 15th, -	36	50	37	41
Friday, 16th, - -	37	51	38	42
Saturday, 17th, - -	37	41	36	38
Sunday, 18th, - -	31	34	25	30

COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—On receiving your yesterday's paper this evening, I hit upon Mr. Breck's account of the extreme cold weather last week, and indeed, sir, we could testify to the same degree of cold in this section, in low situations, the thermometer ranging from 32 deg. to 37 deg. But to Mr. B.'s queries, "why it is colder in a valley than on hills, when we know that the higher we ascend beyond a certain elevation, the colder it is—And if there had been wind Sunday morning, would there have been any difference between the temperature of the hills and valleys?"

It is computed, that the air or atmosphere extends about 45 miles above the surface of the earth; and it is satisfactorily evident, that the air is much more dense on the earth's surface than in higher altitudes; and as the air is a conductor of heat, its power as such increases in an exact ratio with its density; else, how can we account for the greater degree of cold in the higher regions in hot weather, where the rays of the sun are not so numerously and readily transmitted, and consequently not so concentrated as in the lower portions of the earth? Therefore, as the air is a good conductor of caloric or heat, and its powers as a conductor are augmented with its greater density, and as the density of it is greater in the valleys than on the hills, it must consequently be warmer in the valleys in the summer, and colder in them in the still cold weather of winter. The air during the long days of midsummer receives proportionably more of the sun's rays, because they are more concentrated, *coming more direct*, so that the shortness of its absence during the night does not admit of its cooling down to any perceptible degree more in the valleys than on ordinary hills, without some additional cause; but change the duration, with the great obliquity of the sun's rays in winter, and in serene cold weather, with the sun's short presence and long absence, the air acquires a proportionably greater degree of cold, according to its greater density in the valleys, while deprived of the rays of the sun.

And in answer to the last quere, "had there been wind Sunday morning, would there have been any difference between the temperature of the hills and valleys?" I should say, that very little if any would have been the case, as the air when greatly agitated, or put in motion, causes more uniform equilibrium of heat or cold to be maintained, consequently the variation cannot be much between the situations of our ordinary hills and the valleys, unless the valleys were so situated as not to be affected with the wind.

And should it be asked why we have some days colder than others? I should think it was owing to the course the air was taking at the time,—the wind coming from the northern section gives an increase of cold, as the air is constantly changing its situation, and passing on, to give place to succeeding supplies, for a number of days in succession, from a colder region, and thus continually increasing the cold, until some change shall be effected in the current, produced by the unerring laws of Nature, in restoring the equilibrium, by bringing about the necessary changes.

Should these hasty reflections be satisfactory, you are at liberty to make use of them.

Yours, &c. A—— G——.

Amherst, N. H. Jan. 15, 1835.

BY THE EDITOR. We have received another communication on the subject discussed by Mr. G. which we hope to publish in our next, together with some observations of our own.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Slavery Convention. A Convention was held in Tremont Hall, Phillips Place, on Wednesday, for the purpose of devising and adopting measures for the benefit of the African race. The Convention was composed of a large number of gentlemen from this city and its vicinity, and of a representation from all the New England States. Hon. William Reed, of Marblehead, was appointed President of the Convention, and Rev. J. W. Chickering of Bolton and Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, Secretaries. As the result of the deliberations of the Convention, a Society was organized, called the "*American Union for the relief and improvement of the Colored Race.*" The object of the society is to promote in all suitable ways, the intellectual and moral elevation of colored people, and, by the diffusion of information and the exertion of a kind and moral influence, to endeavor to persuade every American citizen, that the system of Slavery in this country is wrong, and ought to be abandoned. Nearly all the members of the Convention subscribed the Constitution of the Society, and a large number of gentlemen of various professions, in different parts of the country, known to be one in sentiment and feeling with the members of the Convention, were elected members of the Society.—*Boston Traveller.*

Greenwood Leflore, late Chief of the Choctaw Indians, is chosen a member of the Legislature of Mississippi.

A ludicrous caricature has been got up in London. It represents a crown falling from the head of the King, and the Duke of Wellington preventing it from tumbling with the point of his sword.

A respectable old man, named Cameron, perished with the cold, in the vicinity of New York on Sunday evening in a field, while on his return from visiting a friend. —Three men were found in the streets of the city, by the watch, on the same night in a state of complete insensibility, from intoxication and freezing, and were with great difficulty recovered.

The Savannah Georgian of the 7th inst. says—The cold which visited us on Sunday has not left us, and icicles are still pendant from trees and roofs, aided by the unusual appearance of snow on the ground.

The weather was so severe in Savannah on the 8th inst. that a man and boy, blacks, were frozen to death. They had been exposed to the weather all night in an open boat.

Messrs. Thomas H. Perkins, John P. Cushing, and the firm of Bryant & Sturgis, have given $500 each to the Boston Port Society.

The Treasurer of the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, has received from Daniel P. Parker, Trustee, $1500, being part of the funds left by the late Miss Sarah Jackson, for the benefit of the poor in the city of Boston.

The new Fort Warren on George's Island, Boston Harbor, is to be a work of the first class. Including the outworks, it will occupy the whole island. It is proposed to sink a bar across Broad Sound, to render that innavigable to large ships.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, on Thursday, Rev. Samuel Barrett and Rev. E. S. Gannett, were chosen to supply vacancies. One other vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Spooner still exists.

Hydrophobia. A Horse, bitten by a rabid dog at Allegany lately, died with every mark of Hydrophobia. The following extraordinary fact is related:—The annals of medical science do not furnish a more extraordinary and interesting example of muscular power than was witnessed in this case, the animal having, while laboring under a violent spasm, actually fractured one of his legs above the gambrel joint solely by the violent action of the muscles; this would appear incredible if there were not several persons present at the time it occurred.—*Hancock (Me.) Adv.*

New Potatoes. We were shown last week a quart or two of new potatoes, just out of their *warm bed.* They were raised by the gardener of Col. B. C. Howard, and have come to their present state from the planting within the last seven weeks. One of them now before us is about an inch in diameter. They are of the kind called in our catalogue "earliest white."—*Baltimore Farmer.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, January 17.

Apples. By Mr. Manning—White Calville, very good: Bellflower, very beautiful; also, Michael Henry Pippin, as received from New Jersey, but its genuineness is considered doubtful—a large oblong fruit, inclining to conical, of a green color with a slight blush next the sun—of good flavor.

By Mr. Ruggles of Fall-river—Cork Russet, a large oblong fruit, of a green color, somewhat russetted—the flesh light and spongy, and inclining to shrivel—not very juicy or high flavored, but sweet; and evidently a valuable fruit for drying.

For the Committee, WILLIAM KENRICK.

Leaves for Potatoes. Leaves piled up in a pen, with alternate thin strata of swamp mud, when partially decomposed are found a superior preparation for the Irish potato crop. Put around the roots of fruit trees, this compost has been found to produce a vigorous and healthy growth. Its operation has been much increased in its efficacy, by the addition of lime to the mass. The finest Irish potatoes that I have seen produced in a southern climate were produced by the addition of this compost.

We would inform our friends in Pennsylvania who have requested the balance of a remittance expended in Pear Seeds, that owing to a disappointment we failed of receiving our usual supply.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seed containing at good assortment for private gardens at $3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for $1,00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, *Grape Vines, Plants and Roots* supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent *gratis* to customers. GEO. C. BARRETT.

Jan. 21.

A GARDENER.

An experienced Gardener well acquainted with the duties of his business in all its departments wishes a situation. Can produce good recommendations. Address J. B. at this office.

Jan. 21.

COW AND CALF.

FOR Sale an excellent Cow and Calf.—Price $50. Apply to G. C. BARRETT. Jan. 21.

FARM FOR SALE.

For Sale, a Farm containing Seventy Acres of very choice land, well divided into Mowing—Pasturage—Orcharding, and Woodland, situated in Marlboro', 20 miles from Boston on the Public road to Worcester.

It is now in a good state of cultivation, with a House and Barn thereon, and will be found a very eligible situation for any person wishing to retire to a very pleasant country town.

For terms, which will be very moderate if accepted soon, inquire of GEO. C. BARRETT, Boston. j21

MULBERRY AND SILK.

COBB'S Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry, and upon Silk, being an improved edition. For sale at the Office of the N. Farmer. Price 50 cents.

j 21 G. C. BARRETT.

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Spavins, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.;

also for Glandular swellings of the Throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints, the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

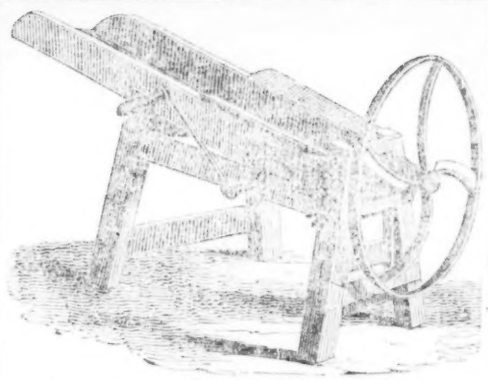
Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price of large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o2—9

BREMEN GEESE.

FOR sale, a few pairs of fine Bremen Geese by GEORGE C. BARRETT.



WILLIS'S STRAW CUTTING MACHINE.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. Just received a fresh supply of the above truly valuable and useful machine. The simplicity of its construction, the great ease and despatch with which the work is performed, the little probability of its getting out of order, and the fact that one man can operate it, (which is not the case with any other machine now in use,) gives it a decided preference over any other, and strongly recommends itself to all who are disposed to use their fodder to the best advantage.

Hundreds who have used it, have given conclusive testimony of its value. One gentleman, (Mr. A. Shelden, of Beverly,) asserts that he makes a clear saving of one third by using it.

Nov. 12.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 27th day of January next, will be sold at public Auction at the house of Dexter Brigham, Innholder in Westboro', at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property belonging to the Estate of the late Charles Parkman, viz:

The Bellows Farm, so called, situated in the easterly part of Westboro', containing about 60 acres.

The Warren Farm, so called, situated in the northerly part of Westboro', containing about 40 acres.

The Hardy Farm, so called, situated in the westerly part of Westboro', containing about 80 acres.

The Ball Pasture, so called, situated in the southerly part of Westboro', containing about 50 acres.

Also,—Two Dwelling Houses, with about 2 acres of land, situated near the old Baptist Meeting-house in Westboro'.

Also, A new two-story Dwelling House, with half an acre of land, situated near the Meeting-house in the centre of Westboro'.

For further particulars, application may be made to either of the subscribers.

CHARLES B. PARKMAN,
GEORGE DENNY,
CHARLES P. JONES, } Executors.

Westboro', Dec. 22, 1834.

FARMER WANTED.

A young man from 23 to 30 years of age, who understands farming, of steady industrious habits, and drinks no ardent spirits is wanted to do the usual work on a farm within 7 miles of Boston—the teaming of Hay &c. &c. to, and Manure from the city. To such a person a fair compensation will be given for one year.

No one need apply who will not faithfully fulfil the above requirements.

Letters post paid containing terms, conditions and place of residence addressed to Box No. 630 will be immediately attended to.

Jan. 3, 1835. 2pis

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER intending to make a new arrangement in his business will sell his stock of Silk Goods at very reduced prices, viz:

20 Pieces Blk. Gros de Naples (slightly spotted) at 25 cts. per yard—15 do. perfect, 2s. do.—25 do. Superior Satins Levantines, 3s6. do.—10 do. do. 3s.—6 do. Rich Striped do. 3s.9.—40 do. Rich and Superior Col'd Poult de Soies, 3s.—30 do. do. (spotted) 2s.6.—25 do. Heavy Blk. Sinchaws from 2s.6 to 3s.6. 25 do. do. Sarsnets, from 2s. to 2s.6.—100 Dress Patterns Fig. Black Canton Crapes at 6s. per pattern—50 do. do. to match, 7s.6—50 do. do. Brown, 7s.6—50 pieces Black Canton Crapes at 1s. per yard—20 do Heavy Blk Turk Satins (4-4 in width) 6s. 5 do. do. Italian Lustrings 5s.—10 do. Common do. 3s.—10 do. Fig'd and Plaid Sarsnets, 2s.6—20 do. Grecian Shallys of superior fabrick and figures 3s.9—a few pieces Foulards at 5s.

Also, Blk. Brown, Green, Lt. Blue, Pink and yellow Satins No. 414 Washington-street, Dec. 27th, 1834.

NEW WORK.

JUST received from the Publisher a new work entitled CALCAREOUS MANURES, treating upon the different capacities of soils for improvement &c. by E. Ruffin, Esq. Editor of the Farmer's Register. GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Farmer Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,		barrel	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 75	2 25
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	10 25	10 50
Cargo, No. 1		"	8 00	8 75
prime,		"	6 75	7 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	20	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1,		"	14	17
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"	3½	6
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	36	40
FLAX, American,		pound	9	10
FLAXSEED, none,		bushel	1 25	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash.	barrel	5 62	5 75
Baltimore, Howard str.		"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,			5 50	5 62
Alexandria,		"	5 25	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	70	75
southern yellow,		"	65	66
white,		"	68	70
Rye, Northern,		"	83	85
Barley,		"	63	65
Oats, Northern,	(prime)	"	40	45
HAY, best English,		ton	17 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,		"	13 00	15 00
Hard pressed,		"	14 00	16 00
HONEY,		gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality (new)		pound	11	13
2d quality		"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound	9	
Southern, 1st sort,		"	7	8½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	17	19
" upper,		lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole,		pound	15	17
" upper,		lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	27	30
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
LIME, best sort		cask	*	1 00
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,		"	16 00	
Bone, middlings,		"	3	3 58
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (new)		bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,		"	75	87
Red Clover, northern, none		pound	8	10
White Dutch Honeysuckle		"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	7 50	8 00
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed		"	56	58
do. 3-4ths do.		"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	42
do. 1-4 and common		"	32	36
Native washed,		"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	50	55
1st Lambs,		"	40	45
2d "		"	30	33
3d "		"	23	25
1st Spinning,		"	35	40

Southern pulled woolls generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	12
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	17
lump,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	20	25
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER, (new,)	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1835.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 495 beef cattle and 1330 sheep.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.* We continue the same prices which we have quoted for several weeks past, six extraordinary fine cattle from "the River" and a better quality than we have had of late, were taken for something more than our highest quotation. We quote prime at 28s 6d a 30s, 9d; of which quality about six only brought over five dollars; good at 25s 6d, a 27s; thin at 21s a 24.

Sheep—"Dull"—Many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country; we have no recollection of having seen at market, at one time so many stall-fed sheep, and of so good a quality. We noticed lots taken at 18s, 19s, 21s, and 24s; one lot was taken at 4c per pound, weighing about 95 each. Sheep lose in weight by driving 100 miles about 12 or 15 lbs. each. Some fine Cosset were sold but we did not learn the price—several lots unsold.

NOTICE.

GREEN HOUSE FRAMES and SASHES,—about five hundred quare feet.—Also a quantity of pots. For sale. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office. Nov. 19

MISCELLANY.

TO MY WIFE,

More than twenty years after Marriage.

I loved thee dearly in thy glow of youth,
When health, and hope, and smiles were on thy brow;
I loved thee dearly then, but better now;
For time that dims thine eye, hath shown thy truth
More excellently fair. Did ill betide,
Care wring my soul, or weakness waste my frame,
In every change I found thee still the same,—
A gentle friend, and comforter, and guide.
And now from home and thee so far apart,
With not a voice to soothe,—a smile to cheer,—
I feel thy worth in absence doubly dear,
And press thine image closer to my heart;
Asking of Heaven, how I shall find amends
For faith, for love like thine, thou best of wives and friends.

From Brainard's Poems.

THE NOSEGAY.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers,
And tie a ribbon round them,
If you'll but think, in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cull the earliest that put forth,
And those that last the longest;
And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth,
Shall cling to the stem that's strongest.

I've run about the garden walks,
And search'd among the dew, sir;—
These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've pluck'd them all for you, sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them;
And here, to cheer your sadden'd hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

PLEASURE.

The annexed extract is from the new novel of "Anne Grey," by the author of "Granby":

"It is difficult to say what pleasure means.—Pleasure bears a different sense to every different person. Pleasure to a country Miss just come out, means a "race ball, and so many partners that she has danced till she can hardly stand." Pleasure to an aspirant after fashion means "a card for Devonshire House, or a nod from Lady ——." Pleasure to a school-boy means "tying a string to his school-fellow's toe when he is asleep, and pulling it till he awakes him." Pleasure to a man of inquiring mind means "a toad inside a stone, or a beetle running with its head off." Pleasure to a man of taste means "a first rate *artiste*, and a good dinner." Pleasure to a laboring man means "doing nothing." Pleasure to a fine lady means "having something to do to drive away the time." Pleasure to an antiquarian means "an illegible inscription." Pleasure to a connoisseur means "a dark, invisible, very fine picture." Pleasure to a philosopher, a modern philosopher, a young philosopher, means "liking nothing, despising every thing, and proving every one a simpleton except himself." Pleasure to a beggar means "a sovereign by mistake instead of a shilling." Pleasure to a sailor "a fresh breeze and a sight of land." Pleasure to the afflicted "a tear." Pleasure to the sweetest of all tempers "the last word in an argument." Pleasure to the social, "the human face divine!" Pleasure to the morose, "I shan't see a soul for the next six months." Pleasure to an author "the last page of his manuscript—bliss inexpressible—'Finis.'" Pleasure to all, to every one in their own way, and that way a different one."

SLEIGH RIDE.

The boys of the Boylston School had a merry sleigh ride, on Wednesday. Eight sleigh loads, containing nearly 150 of the happy fellows, jingled through the streets, with their lively bells and their flags flying, and went out to Dedham, where they enjoyed themselves finely. The Masters accompanied them, and all were brought back in safety.

This is a very agreeable mode of giving a holiday in winter to the good boys of our public schools. We heard the other day of an instance of good feeling, which touched us more, than if the individual had given two thousand dollars to an institution and had his name put in the paper. At one of the public schools lots of boys were preparing for a sleigh ride; but as it cost 25 cents each, many stood looking on, who could not go. A gentleman, observing their disappointment, said to them, Jump in, boys, and I will pay for you; and the happy fellows soon filled the vehicles, to the amount of six dollars at the expense of their generous friend.—*Advocate.*

ANCIENTS.

From a communication in the New-York Mirror of Saturday we select the following:

"In December, 1746, there died at Smithtown, in Suffolk County, Long Island, a Negro, Harry, aged at least one hundred and twenty years when he died. He remembered New-York, he said, when there were but three houses in it. He could do a good day's work, when he had passed one hundred years. He was purchased at New-York by Richard Smith, the first proprietor of Smithtown, and descended down to his grandson, Captain Richard Smith, who was still alive at Smithtown when Harry died. He had been a slave in that family one hundred years. Some of the Smith family, or some of the ancients of Smithtown, ought to have some traditions from such an old oracle.

In the year 1762, there died at Jamaica, Long Island, one John Crockesser, an extremely aged person. He had been a soldier in the fort of New York, in Governor Luysner's time of the civil war, and while a young man he had often shot squirrels, quails, &c. on and near to Pet. Baker's hill, then a wilderness, where is now a city. Are there not several persons now alive, competent to have seen such a man, and hear him narrate—only eighty years ago? How these very aged persons serve as counters to diminish time, and seem to draw all the mighty past, so seemingly long, into the compass of but two or three lives!"

At Polock, in Lithuania, at the end of October, a man died aged one hundred and eighty-eight. He had seen seven monarchs on the throne of Russia, and served Gustavus Adolphus as a soldier during the thirty years' war. At 93 he married his third wife, who lived fifty years with him, and bore him several children.

ITEMS.

There is in all things one happy medium, beyond, or at the side of which, rectitude cannot exist.—*Horace.*

Literary studies, says the great Roman orator, "are as food to us in our youth, they delight us in more advanced years, they are ornaments to a prosperous state, they afford us comfort and refuge in adversity, they amuse us at home, they are unembarrassing to us when abroad, they pass our nights with us, they accompany us on our travels, and in our rural retirement."

A strong expression, but in great part true.—One of our southern writers, speaking of the utility of *manual labor* colleges, says of literary institutions deprived of this athletic, useful system, that they are little better than "manufactories of invalids and slaughter houses of cultivated talent."

☞The N.Y. Courier & Enquirer states that the Polar Bear is now lying ill at the 'Zoological Institute' *of a cold*, caught during the late cold weather.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

John Neal and H. Hastings Weld,—Editors.

The Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January, 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of patronage; PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE and POEM, and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months, there have been published in the columns of the paper, no less than Sixteen *Original Tales*, and Twenty One *Original Poems*, together with Sketches, Essays, &c. making in all, probably, a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given, of the same quality, in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor; in addition to which we offer for Original articles, the following

PRIZES.

For the best Original Tale:
FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best Original Poem:
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best Article on a Humorous Subject:
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked, "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers *only* will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editors of the Galaxy.

Terms of the Galaxy.—Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper, can enclose the amount by mail. Postmasters and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis: or a reasonable commission.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones, we now offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement;—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading Room File. MASTERS & MARDEN,

Boston, Dec. 20th, 1834. No. 38, Court Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Albany—Wm. Thorburn, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. Landreth, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. Hitchcock, Publisher of American Farmer
Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar
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